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DRAFT DOCUMENT RECEIVED INFORMALLY FROM ASSOCIATES OF THE
JAPANESE AMBASSADOR (NOMURA) ON JUNE 15, 1941

The Governments of the United States and of Japan accept joint responsibility for the initiation and conclusion of a general agreement of understanding as expressed in a joint declaration for the resumption of traditional friendly relations.

Without reference to specific causes of recent estrangement, it is the sincere desire of both Governments that the incidents which led to the deterioration of amicable sentiment between their countries should be prevented from recurrence and corrected in their unforeseen and unfortunate consequences.

It is our earnest hope that, by a cooperative effort, the United States and Japan may contribute effectively toward the establishment and preservation of peace in the Pacific area and, by the rapid consummation of an amicable understanding, encourage world peace and arrest, if not dispel, the tragic confusion that now threatens to engulf civilization.

For such decisive action, protracted negotiations would seem ill-suited and weakening. Both Governments, therefore, desire that adequate instrumentalities should be developed for the realization of a general understanding which would bind, meanwhile, both Governments, in honor and in act.

It is the belief of the two Governments that such an understanding should comprise only the pivotal issues of urgency and not the accessory concerns which could be deliberated later at a Conference.

Both Governments presume to anticipate that they could achieve harmonious relations if certain situations and attitudes were clarified or improved; to wit:

1. The concepts of the United States and of Japan respecting the international relations and the character of nations.
2. The attitudes of both Governments toward the European war.
3. Action toward a peaceful settlement between China and Japan.
4. Commerce between both nations.
5. Economic activity of both nations in the Pacific area.
6. The policies of both nations affecting political stabilization in the Pacific area.
7. Neutralization of the Philippine Islands.

Accordingly, the Government of the United States and the Government of Japan have come to the following mutual understanding and declaration of policy:

I. The concepts of the United States and of Japan respecting international relations and the character of nations.

Both Governments affirm that their national policies are directed toward the foundation of a lasting peace and the inauguration of a new era of reciprocal confidence and cooperation between our peoples.

Both Governments declare that it is their traditional, and present, concept and conviction that nations and races compose, as members of a family, one household living under the ideal of universal concord through justice and equity; each equally enjoying rights and admitting responsibilities with a mutuality of interests regulated by peaceful processes and directed to the pursuit of their moral and physical welfare, which they are bound to defend for themselves as they are bound not to destroy for others; they further admit their responsibilities to oppose the oppression or exploitation of other people.

Both Governments are firmly determined that their respective traditional concepts on the character of nations and the underlying moral principles of social order and national life will continue to be preserved and never transformed by foreign ideas or ideologies contrary to those moral principles and concepts.

II. The attitudes of both Governments toward the European war.

The Government of Japan maintains that the purpose of the Tripartite Pact was, and is, defensive and is designed to prevent the participation of nations in the European war not at present involved in it.

The Government of the United States maintains that its attitude toward the European hostilities is and will continue to be determined solely and exclusively by considerations of protection and self-defense; its national security and the defense thereof.

III. Action toward a peaceful settlement between Japan and China.

The Government of Japan having declared that the general terms, within the framework of which the Government of Japan will propose the negotiation of a peaceful settlement of the China Affair, are implied in the Konoe principles and in the practical application of those principles, the President of the United States, relying upon the policy of the Government of Japan to establish a relation of neighborly friendship with China, will suggest to the Government

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at Chungking that it enter with the Government of Japan into a negotiation for a termination of hostilities and resumption of peaceful relations.

IV. Commerce between both nations.

When official approbation to the present understanding has been given by both Governments, the United States and Japan shall assure each other mutually to supply such commodities as are, respectively, available and required by either of them. Both Governments further consent to take necessary steps to resume normal trade relations as formerly established under the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Japan. If a new commercial treaty is desired by both Governments, it would be negotiated as soon as possible and be concluded in accordance with usual procedure.

V. Economic activity of both nations in the Pacific area.

On the basis of mutual pledges hereby given that Japanese activity and American activity in the Pacific area shall be carried on by peaceful means and in conformity with the principle of non-discrimination in international commercial relations, the Japanese Government and the Government of the United States agree to cooperate each with the other toward obtaining non-discriminatory access by Japan and by the United States to commercial supplies of natural resources (such as oil, rubber, tin, nickel) which each country needs for the safeguarding and development of its own economy.

VI. The policies of both nations affecting political stabilization in the Pacific area.

Both Governments declare that the controlling policy underlying this understanding is peace in the Pacific area; that it is their fundamental purpose, through cooperative effort, to contribute to the maintenance and the preservation of peace in the Pacific area; and that neither has territorial designs in the area mentioned.

VII. Neutralization of the Philippine Islands.

The Government of Japan declares its willingness to enter at such time as the Government of the United States may desire into negotiation with the Government of the United States with a view to the conclusion of a treaty for the neutralization of the Philippine Islands, when Philippine independence shall have been achieved.

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ANNEX AND SUPPLEMENT ON THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

IV. Commerce between both nations.

It is understood that during the present international emergency Japan and the United States each shall permit export to the other of commodities in amounts up to the figures of usual or pre-war trade, except, in the case of each, commodities which it needs for its own purposes of security and self-defense. These limitations are mentioned to clarify the obligations of each Government. They are not intended as restrictions against either Government; and, it is understood, that both Governments will apply such regulations in the spirit dominating relations with friendly nations.

Foreign Relations II, pp. 473-476.

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一九四五年六月廿八日日本大慶(郵局)
同齡“惟公武”愛取其花草名茶

孝廟政府是日本政府「傳統的及科學的」兩方面，爲甚麼會宣言：於「秦明世」中「了解了」遂以「當時、全部的衛生、開始及繼續」爲「告成實績」？因爲「貢獻」是「告成」了。

當時兩宮御體安寧，一切皆宜。關係于兩江政府，兩宮有良好的感情，要他妥為允諾，每蒙許諾。豫見得甘心且不革去，結果不無力。如江西不革去，衷心不為過失。

肯努力不懈！老子及日本太平洋地區為世界和
獨立及維持對外政策的貢獻；友好的了解
早為遂了世界上一個世界和平動員，且今又為
危難而起，不使人民因是而受苦，吾人之責

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RETURN TO ROOM 361

斯卡比漢，**RETURN TO ROUTE 38**，不遠三三
消極的行爲。從西山政府（真向）三兩軍政府之後
義工及行動者均未完全解的了解，遂化名會走
方便，講些山中事為證也。

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斯乃了解緊急起要問題，合復日會議於三
會議可能第三義的問題會商工作內政府信函。

兩政府若以誠實真能並態度鮮明又改
善也此為兩政府融和的關係到達之得以下期得
不凡之期即予。

一、未及日本國際關係並國家性格開心概念。

二、歐洲戰爭對兩政府態度。

三、日本中國和平的解決行動。

四、兩政府通商。

五、臺灣地城於化內之經濟活動

六、太平洋區域對於政治的干涉之影響凡

兩政府政策。

七、法律有辭為中立化。

故未之政府及日本政府以下，如相互了解並改
案宣言列達之。

一、未及日本國際關係並國家性格開心概念。

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丙 改府公其事案が永久平和、確立の兩河民間、
相互の信賴及協力、新進紀の齊々々方面三指向を
テニ井上と確言。

丙 政府は國家及民族が家庭、各員、如く民族
の公平、俗に普遍的和平、理念下生活ノ一家構成、
和平的手段、依頼相律セラ、且他人、爲モニヲ實行カ
サムが如ク被尊自身、爲モ道德的拘束的福祉、
追求向ニヨリ本利害、相互關係、況各自が主導、
權利、有責責任認言、丙政府傳統的
シテ、現在於元氣、概念ナリ、又確信天下同士宣言
スル、更ニ丙政府他、國家對外圧迫又擴張反対
之責任アルトヲ認ム。

丙 政府は國家、性格社會秩序並民生活基礎
文化道義用ノ大傳統的觀念、依然として保持セラ、
云等、道義及觀念上相當サル外來想起又ノ拿破崙
族、些少變更セヨトニ就確乎タル決意ヲ有ス。

二、歐洲戰爭に対する丙政府、態度。

日本政府、三國協定、目的の防衛的ナリト、又現在
於天皇御坐上、且現在歐洲戰爭參加居テ、國家向
戰爭參加、諸立志不矢、十九二十、主張不走ナル。

丙 政府、其歐洲戰爭に対する態度、現在及將來

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上之寧ニ所御木公宣衛即玉家、安金及其、防衛ノ開ハ
考慮ニ依ル決也。此上、重張久心。

言本中二回、平和的解決ノ行動。

日本改府、日本改府が其ノ權力ニ於テ日華事變、平和的解決ノ行動ヲ提案セし。其全般的條件、長衡原則並該原則、實實際的適用を包含セし。是心言明セシ事、未だ大綱頃、中止、同三者隣友好、諒、之確立乙下、不以日本改府、改舉三尚信以會慶改府、列シ同改府敵對行為、終結及平和的關係再用、是ニ日本改府、折衝ノ開始セヨト提唱ス。

四、兩國間通商。

現在、了解、對ニ西之改府、公武承認ノ當時、米沙密果、夫々が保有シ且兩國執事が必要上、不物資ヲ相互供給ベキト、確約ス。更ニ西之改府、以前、日米通商及航海條約ヲ確立セシ正當、貿易關係ヲ更用スルニ依要、其手段ヲ講ナリト同意ス。西之改府が該通商條約ヲ希望ス時、之ヲ可及的達ニ交渉、之通常手續ニ依リ締結セシ。

年 太平洋域於兩國、經濟活動。

太平洋域於日本活動及米國活動、平和的手段、且國際通商關係三者無差別、原則ニ則行ハ

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此對上為三國共存相互誓約之基，日本政府及米
軍政府各自經濟保全及發展之主要天然資源
例如：油、金、錫等，通過商隊供給，
是日本與東洋無差別的取得元氣相互協力之
誓約。

5) 太平洋地區為政治的安寧之影響而改革。
兩國政府以了解其基礎為支配的改革：太平洋地
域為和平和而天下，兩國政府根本的目的：太平洋
地域為和平和，維持及保全之對立共存，努力保
貢獻也。又兩國政府為上述區域之獨立的
和平宣言。

七 律賓群島中立化。

日本政府以律賓獨立達成之時，兩國政府欲
此時同政府其，中立化宣言條約締結，則宣言於
文書用和平化之時宣言。

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(別紙)

米國改訂側、附屬書及補足書

四、丙之間、通商。

現下、本條非常時中、日本及米國、各以其安全及自己防衛、目的、為要之物資ヲ除キ、平常又戰前、貿易、數字ニ達スル迄、數量、物資ヲ相手國ニ輸出入コト、許可スル元、了解セラ心。是等制限、各々改府責任ヲ明瞭ナリハ、爲譽セラ。大亂、改府对于制限ニ非外シテ、改府、本國則友好國上、關係ヲ支配スル精神ヲ以て適用スルト了解セラシ。

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